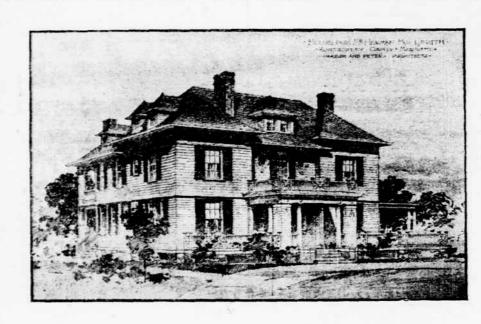
WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.



COUNTRY HOME OF MR. HERMAN HOLLERITH.

Renting More Active Than for Many Years.

NEW SUMMER HOUSES

AN ALL-THE-YEAR 'ROUND COUN-TRY PLACE.

Expensive Electric Fixtures for the Shoreham-An Apartment House at Vermont Ave. and Q Street.

More than one local real estate agent is figuratively holding his breath this month while he conducts the most extended renting business ever known for this season of the year. Ordinarily applications for rents begin to come in the last week in August and reach their height in September. But this year the rush began in early has begun this fall will furnish a new record in Washington real estate annals.

Most of these applications for house New England and every state in the They concern dwellings of the better class. The features desired are mostly modern plumbing, butler's pantries several bath rooms and location well within reach of Connecticut or Massachusetts business, say the agents, which first pulse of the general market, and low-priced houses rent It is the better class which lie

one has any explanation of this rush to general good times. Still anorise of his firm. A fourth regards it as a nd more a city of residence for those able

Mr. Hollerith's Country Residence.

Star's summer issues. The building has just been completed and has several distinctive features which adapt it to the special purposes of the owner, who intends to live in it all the year round and not merely in the summer.

ceatherhearding with shingling above. For the exterior color effect the walls have been stained silver gray, the roof moss green and the window frames and porches

ide fireplace built of mottled bricks and a groad stair at the end opposite the eninto this central hall. The kitchen, laun-dry and pantry are in a separate wing in of the dining room, but communi cate with the central hall by passages. On second floor are seven large bed rooms and two bath rooms, and there are several which is high and well lighted by dormer

ers in the cellar provide heat for the vary-ing seasons of Washington weather. The water supply is obtained from an arteslan well 1.200 feet deep, and the drainage is that of the Waring system, with sub-soil bile house is located a short distance from house, and the design is, of course, in Messrs. Marsh & Peter were the archi-

Electric Fixtures for the Shoreham.

Levi P. Morton has signed contracts with lighting fixtures in the Shore iam. The figares agreed upon are said to be larger than has ever been paid for the same amount of ornamental burners. The engines, dynamo and wiring are not included, the whole task of the Brooks company being thus confined to furnishing wall brackets, desk lights and From the single pieces now on hand the effect will be unusually rich nose is to make it more artistic than the

All the celling lights will be ornamented In the lobby and main dining room will be a dozen or more very heavy chain changehers. In the hotel will contain a chandeller, seval bracket lights and a desk lamp. electric furnishings throughout the build-ing are to be on the same scale.

A new country house is being constructed Mr. David Moore in the plot bounded by Lowell. 18th and 19th streets in Ingleside, Mr. George W. Dove being the archi-tect and builder. It is generally of the cottage style, will include twelve rooms, be finished in hard wood, be heated by hot

Much comment is heard on all sides on the showing of the building inspector's rea remarkable gain in one year as \$2 116,000 is regarded as wonderfully encouraging to investors in local real estate. One or two firms contemplate using portions of Mr. Ashford's report in their advertisements for out-of-town trade.

Buildings and Sales.

water and cost about \$10,000.

Builder Thomas Melton is to begin work within a few days on a row of nine houses. to be situated on Seaton street between North Capitol and 1st streets northwest. The construction is to cost about \$9.000. The same architect has completed plans for a residence for Mrs. Flora B. Grimes, to be built on 13th street southeast near bay-window and brick design, and will be built by John F. Lynch.

door pick thy teeth in secret that thou mayest not be seen of men." Why send missionaries to the orient will be priced by the orient with the priced by the priced b An aight-room house is being built for pick habit ravages our own fair land?

Mrs. Josephine Willige on Washington Ciraccording to plans by A. B. Mullet & The design contemplates a structure of red brick and brownstone front, tiled roof and interior finish of yellow pine and

A New Apartment House.

chestnut, painted. There will be a tiled

The owner of the triangular lot bounded by Q street, 12th street and Vermont avenue, has obtained the co-operation of a number of capitalists for the erection of an apartment house, which shall occupy the entire plot. The tract measures 56 feet on Q street, about 124 feet on 12th street about 135 feet on Vermont avenue Its triangular shape gives it peculiar advantages. Of the thirty flats contemplated -five to a floor-every room will face east, northeast or south and be a front room. The plans for the building are now somewhat indefinite, but will be matured as rapidly as possible and work will be be-gun without any unnecessary delay. The deal was arranged through Mr. David L.

Sales are announced by the Central Heights Company as follows: Lot No. 6, block No. 4, to John A. Fos-ter; also lot No. 7, block No. 4, to John A. Foster, \$447; lot No. 8, block No. 4, to J. E. Benjamin, \$327; half lot No. 9, block No. 4, to Margia Bray, \$150; lot No. 1, block No. 11, to Chas. A. Ketcham and Frederick I. Van Anden, \$275; lot 4, block 4, to John A. Foster, \$436.

Moore & Hill report the following sales: The premises at No. 1732 14th street, from Barry Mohun, attorney, to Mr. George W. Street, who will remodel the building into a store; the premises at No. 50 R street northwest to Mrs. Mary D. Clagett; the premises at the intersection of Baltimore street, Washington Heights and 19th street, o Mrs. James McK. Goode.

TROPICAL FRUITS IN CUBA.

A Great Commerce in Them Likely to Be Developed.

"Augustus" in the New York Observer. A great commerce is yet to be developed oranges are the best in the world, of rich flavor and full of juice, growing in great profusion, never in danger from frost and furnishing a crop that can be counted upon. There is no doubt that oranges will become one of the future important exports of the island. The banana has already been made an extensive fruit of commerce, whole ship loads are carried from the West Indies to the farthest regions of the temperate zone and the trade is steadily increasing. It is a most nourishing fruit, and we do not know half of its uses The natives of Cuba roast and boil the

banana and use it in place of bread. The pineapple grows wild in Cuba, but We know nothing of this king of or two with bread and coffee make a deiclous breakfast, appetizing, invigorating, satisfying. The fruit grows upon a single stem, which rises a foot or eighteen inches from the ground. The plant bears only one fruit each year, but will continue to bear for several years if properly cultivated. It is multiplied by planting slips as cabbages

Northern palates do not readily assimi-

or lettuces are grown.

late the sweet and luscious tropical fruits, though some become fond of guava jelly, especially when it is served with cream cheese, and others enjoy the acid of the tamarind. It requires a residence in warm countries, where the system craves constant moisture and is benefited by frequent use of sweet and julcy fruits, to acquire a thorough taste for the mango, the sapotilla, the custard apple, pomegranate, other tropical fruits. Nothing can surpass in delicacy and healthfulness the orange and the pineapple, where they are natives, but all of these other fruits mentioned have only to be known and used in warm weather to be enjoyed, and if properly prepared and moderately eaten they are most health-Too many travelers gorge themselves with unknown fruits, mixing sweet and sour and using no sense or judgment in their choice, and then wonder that nature revenges herself for the abuse of her bounties and the breach of her simplest laws. The United Fruit Company has acquired large tracts of land in Cuba and if the island secures under the new regime a stable government and reasonable prosperity the Inited States will enjoy in a large measuse the benefits of the change by an in-creased importation on favorable terms of ome of the richest gifts of God to man flowers and fruits and all agricultural and

forest productions.

English of Long Ago. From the St. James Gazette. The king's English has changed as kings have come and gone. Here is a passage from the record of a crowning of long ago: "The Cardinall, as Archebisshoppe of Caunterbure, showing the King to the people at the ilij parties of the said pulpitt, shall say in this wise, 'Sirs, I here present Henry (true) and rightful, and undoubted enheritour by the lawes of God and man to the all things thereunto ennexed and apperteyning, electe, chosen and required by all vonon him the said coroune and roiall digthis daie is prefixed and appoynted by all the piers of this land for the consecration, envaccion and coronacion of the said most excellent Prince Henry; will ye, sirs, this tyme geve your willes and assentes to the same consecracion, envuccion and coronacion? Whereupon the peple shall sale, with a greate voice, 'Ye. Ye. So be hit. King Henry! King Henry!"

Use of the Toothpick.

From the Chicago Post.

That organ of courtesy and good manners in the south, the Louisville Times, remarks oracularly that "whether or not the final course at a meal shall be toothpicks is a mooted question." It may be "mooted" in the circles of the very best people of Louisville and the south, but it is not even debatable by well-mannered folk elsewhere. man's ingenuity, of which it might be said: "When thou pickest thy teeth, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy

CARTED AWAY.

All Who Can Are Going North to Shoot Grouse-London News and Gossip.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

LONDON, August 13, 1902. London today was disrobing itself. The hammer of the carpenter was incessant Away went miles of timber and drapery and there are still many more miles to go. At each scene of demolition small children were seen picking up the crumbs that fell from the carpenter's table-very large crumbs sometimes-and what would not have justified the cost of cartage at least made firewood in a poor house. The amount of dust and dirt that has accumulated on the stands is surprising. A sudden squall may lift up an armful of it and blind you. If you escape that peril by wariness you may still have your hat knocked askew or brushed the wrong way by the lines of flags which the Westminster workmen are lowering from the Venetian masts.

Carts and wagons were being loaded, and the sight of them made one stop to wonder where on earth they would go to when they started. Where will all these planks and timbers be piled away? What use can be made of miles of red draping, cut and torn and ripped with nails? It is a new thing to watch when it goes forward with this suddenness. After the postponement there was a hang-fire feeling about which left many of the decorations to fade and fall away, and did not so resolutely set about removing them. There is no doubt that the coronation has really happened.

One Firm's Many Contracts.

In connection with the coronation decorations and illuminations it is interesting to note that the number of important contracts carried out by one firm alone, the king's decorative illuminators, amounted to no less than 1.063. Of this number upward of 200 were in connection with government selves bound to serve, with their cars, in the event of an invasion. Suitable uniforms palaces and public buildings and institu-tions, not including business houses, hotels or private residences.

were composed of colored crystals cut with facets in exactly the same fashion as a real diamond, to reflect the light. The total number of facets in the Bank of England illuminations is 8.000.000.

The aggregate amount of crystal used by illuminations is 8,000,000.

the firm in the coronation designs exceeds 10,000,000,000 facets, and in order to keep the crystals together nearly 3,000 miles of employed. This quantity represents suffi-cient to extend from Queensfown to New The steel and other framing used design provided by the same firm for the Prince of Wales exceeded twenty-Their oriental imagination aroused by the

legend of the stone of Scone, and their loyalty touched by the fact that over it their emperor was anointed, the Indian troops who yesterday visited Westminster Abbey had no eyes for anything except the oronation chair once the tale was told. Individually and collectively they saluted it, swarthy-faced men, straight as the rush, and with medal-covered breasts silently telling of many battles in far-off lands. This Indian invasion of the abbey was, indeed, a striking incident. The soldiers were admitted in sections through the famous annex, for which, by the way, it is said that no reasonable offer will be refused. Some of the carpeting had been removed, and barricades had been erected was as Saturday's great ceremony left it comes the turn of the patient public.

To Succeed Dean Bradley.

Now that Dean Bradley's resignation is actually announced, the suppressed aspirations of many months have burst into ac tivity. Clerical hearts beat high under their black waistcoats, and sympathetic wives stimulate ambitions and inspire paragraphs and pull wires with laudable assiduity. It s really too pathetic to think of the vast mass of inevitable disappointments which hese devout aspirants are preparing for themselves. When the see of Canterbury became va-

cant by the death of Archbishop Tait it

was widely believed that Mr. Gladstone would nominate a lifelong friend, then a bishop. One morning the post bags being opened at the breakfast table by the bishop discharged an envelope bearing the super scription "W. E. Gladstone." His wife placed the envelope in her husband's hands and said, "My love, this is an offer which you should consider on your knees." The bishop went off with the letter, and the family sat around the table discussing with the domestic chaplain what rooms they would occupy at Lambeth and whether there was good society at Addington. Presently the bishop returned looking a little crestfallen, and said, "It was a very kind letter, but it was not an offer of the pri-macy, only an apology for not offering it." The deanery of Westminster vacated by Dr. Bradley is worth £2,000 a year. It is regarded as the preserve of scholarly eccle-siastics, and is one of the most difinified offices in the church. Dean Bradley has held to the headship of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter on the nomination of Mr. Gladstone at Dean Stanley's death. It will be nteresting to watch Mr. Balfour's nomination to this post, and to the vacant canonry of Worcester. The abbey, like St. George's, Windsor, is a "royal peculiar," and the

Bradley was the present bishop of London's head master at Marlborough. Although by no means so great a church-man as Stanley or Buckland, Dean Bradley was yet admirably fitted for the high office he held. "Venerable" was the epithet usually applied to him, and it suited him to per-fection. "A dear old soul" was another phrase which was almost appropriated by

dean and chapter have always resisted the

jurisdiction of the bishop of London. Dean

him, and was generally used by ladies. Some Osborne House History.

The king was led to conceive the idea of Osborne House, the residence in the Isle of Wight of Queen Victoria, as a convalescent home for military and naval officers owing to the constant appeals to private generosity for accommodation made by the war office during the early stages of the war. The accommodation at the military hospitals proved utterly inadequate to the needs of the country, but many private homes were thrown open for the use of wounded and sick officers and men home frem the war.

the king with the necessity for some insti-tution to which convalescent officers should be able to go as an unquestioned right Osborne House naturally suggested itself

It was this circumstance which impressed

Cottage by Princess Henry of Battenberg and her family. One or two other resi-dences upon the estate are also retained for London Has a Housecleaning

Day.

dences upon the estate are also retained for royal use—that known as Kent House, for example, will, it is understood, be placed at the disposal of the Princess of Wales as a nursery home. The greater part of the demesne used for farming is rented out, and it is stated that the farmers will be confirmed in their leases, the rents being placed to the credit of the estate account.

The game coverts will presumably fall into disuse, but the kitchen garden, the floating bath in Osborne bay, the terrace of flowers and other amenities will be retain-

Exodus to the North.

For the past three days the great exodus to the north has been going on, and every sportsman who could hire a moor or receive an invitation to shoot over one has fled to Yorkshire or Scotland. The festival of the "little brown bird" that hides in the heather has had more devotees this year than for the past two-twelfths of August, and at the three great railway sta-tions-King's Cross, St. Paneras and Euston-I was informed that trains were running in duplicate and triplicate.

The reason for the exceptionally heavy nature of the traffic is not far to seek. The most obvious explanation is that a great number of officers who for the past two Augusts have been on active service in South Africa are now released from those duties, and are free to indulge in the pur-suit of the grouse. Another explanation is that many officers have come back who are in a position to hire one of the small moors in Scotland, and are only too glad to ask their friends or junior officers to share in the sport. The conditions are therefore satisfactory for every one but the grouse themselves.

Automobiles as War Equipment.

The British war office is really moving, for we are to see automobiles used this year in the military maneuvers. A motor that was used in South Africa on active service was exhibited in London some time ago, and was of great interest.

Since then the use of automobiles as luggage carriers has been the subject of trial by a war office committee, and a short time ago Mr. Mark Mayhew, a well-known English motorist, was authorized by the secretary of state for war to raise a few automobile volunteers to take part in the maneuvers proceeding this week and next on Salisbury Plain, under the command of Sir Evelyn Wood. A further and more important step is about to be taken, for Mr. Mayhew is to be intrusted by the war office with the enrollment as a corps of vol-unteers of a number of owners of suitable cars who are themselves expert drivers, or can provide servants possessing the neces-sary ability.

The members of the corps will be required, at two months notice, to take part in maneuvers extending over two or three weeks in each year, and will hold themwill be devised. The members of the corps will rank as officers and the mechanics as sergeants. While on maneuvers each mem-A very large proportion of the devices ber will recieve pay at the rate of 30 shill.

by the army. The war office's name for blundering, however, leads a paper to remark that now motors have been decided upon it only remains for the army officials to select the wrong type of machine.

Fine Art Collection.

Although the Earl's Court exhibition has attracted its usual crowds, there is one section of the show which has received less attention than it deserved. This is the fine art collection. One may easily set aside its claims to being a representative collection of contemporary French art, but as an exhibition of works contributed by living French painters it is in many ways he best ever sent to London, for the great years ago was entirely composed of loan pictures. Degas, Manet, Monet, Benjamin Constant, Fantin Latour, Gerome and Detaille are missing here, and the pictures on the whole, may be said to represent the old salon and its dying influences rather than the new salon and its promise But, on the other hand, Raffaelli, in thre

examples, one of which is in his best man-ner; Abel Truchet in many clever works n oil and pastel, J. J. Wertz, Emil Noirot and Victor Maree, Guirand de Scevola and Andre Devambedy and several ouner clever 'individual" painters, whose art is seldom seen in England, are shown here. That brilliant Parisian, Caro-Delvaille, is represented in three works, which, although hard and dry in color, are among the most distinctive pictures in the exhibition. There are several daring sketches of Spanish dancers in a quarelle by Camoreyt, sympathetic nocturnes by A. M. Boulard and intelligent portraits in the Constant manner by Ernest Bordes. There is also a collec tion of sculpture and engravings of much One might even miss the Great Wheel and the model morgue in order to see this show. L. H. MOORE.

SCOTCH FARE LAUDED.

Oatmeal, Scones and Haggis as Preventives of Dyspepsia.

From the New York Sun.

Defenders of the Scottish national fare of oatmeal, scones and haggis have been few. To the ordinary bill of fare nearly every nation save the Scotch has contributed something, but Scotch dishes, except at distinctively Caledonian functions, are generally eschewed. A Scotch physician has, however, come forward recently with arguments in favor of Scottish cooking. He says, for instance, that dyspepsia and dentists are practically unknown in Scotland ional cooking of Scotland is discarded for

foreign dishes and foreign ways. It is a fact that though distinguished in the field of medicine, the Scotch as den tists are little known, and while the details of cases of dyspepsia are less easily pro-curable, it is certainly not a national all-ment in Scotland. The Scotch show no partiality for pies and pastry, and in the highlands they are nighlands they are much out of doorstwo reasons which might be taken to account for the absence of dyspepsia apart from the wholesomeness of their diet.

The Scotch are a hardy race, and in one particular at least they have been able in recent years to impress their views upon the people of other countries, namely, in the more general use of cereals. The popularity of cereal food has vastly increased in the United States in the last ten years, and if the advocates of Scotch cooking, or rather of Scotch fare, have been unable to get recognition for their views at the uinner table, they have been more fortunate at the breakfast board.

Prehistoric Fort. From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The ruins of a prehistoric fort have been

recently discovered near Carbondale, Ill., by John Crilly, who is a student of ancient history and scientific subjects. The breast-works are situated at a break in the bluffs, where a small stream runs into the Mis-sissippl bottoms. The breastworks are ex-tensive, consisting of mounds and a cir-cular line of works similar to modern de-fensive breastworks. The field in which the fensive breastworks. The field in which the ruins have been discovered has been under cultivation for sixty years, but the lines are easily traced. On the top of the line is a series of mounds at intervals of 150 to 600 feet apart, there being eaven in all Osborne House naturally suggested itself as most suitable and convenient, both on account of its site and because of his majesty's inability to make a proper use of it as a royal residence.

The appropriation of Osborne House to the use of the nation will not interfere, I the use of the nation will not interfere, I am told, with the occupation of Osborne

Major Neumeyer to Continue tons, to all the marvindal matches the President's. The object of the association is to spur the initiative to make the as Acting Q. M. General.

READY FOR SEA GIRT

NUMBER OF IMPROVEMENTS AT JERSEY RANGE.

List of Entries in the Competitions-Details of the Matches-Notes of Interest.

The vacancy in the office of the quartermaster general of the District of Columbia militia, created by the recent resignation of Major W. E. Harvey has recommended that Dr. Walter P. Keene be commissioned as least not as long as Maj. E. H. Neumeyer as surgeon of the 6th Battalion, with rank militia, created by the recent resignation of retains his commission. Maj. Neumeyer is of first lieutenant. the commissary general of the militia, and, in addition to his duties as such, was designated by special order issued just prior to the recent emcampment to act as quartermaster general. The success of the Leesburg outing was in large measure due to the manner in which he looked after both offices. In fact, the results attained constituted an argument in favor of the consolidation of the offices of quartermaster and commissary. Gen. Harries was so greatly pleased that Maj. Neumeyer will continue to be commissary general and

Maj. Parmenter has accepted the ap-pointment of chief of ordnance, and the President has commissioned him accord-

acting quartermaster general of the Dis-

trict militia Indefinitely.

The District riflemen will start for Sea Girt next Wednesday morning. The competitors they are to meet are worthy for-men, and if the Washingtonians return with as many prizes as were captured a year ago they will indeed be entitled to congratulations of the warmest type. The orders cov ering the outing appeared in full in The Star

Very Busy at Sea Girt.

It is announced from Sea Girt that great preparations are being made there for the interstate rifle and revolver shooting tournament, which begins the 29th instant. The range and butts have been practically rebuilt and a new executive building erected, The entries so far received show that in

tional Guard. The United States army will the seed. send three teams, one from each branch of It has remained for Dr. Gatling to invent ment of Infantry, and formerly a major of The War Department has also detailed sevport. They include Captain Frank L. Grament of Infantry, and formerly a major of

There will be sent from the government arsenal at Springfield two experts to try out the new rifle which is to shortly supersede the Krag-Jorgensen. Representatives from the Frankford arsenal, where the gov ernment ammunition is made, will also be in attendance to observe the work of the government cartridges in comparison with those of other makes. Several of the higher military officers from Washington will als be present as guests of the National Rifle

The first rifle team to arrive is that of the United States Marine Corps, under the com-mand of Major C. H. Lauchheimer. The good work being done by the team mem-bers daily indicates that they will be formidable antagonists in the Hilton and inter-state matches. In addition to the Marine Corps, the following entries have been made in the big matches: United States army three teams; District of Columbia, Massa vania, Ohio and Maryland, with Maine and Rhode Island still to be heard from. If records are not smashed in this match he predictions of experts will not be realized. Illinois, which had a good team to was unfortunately unable to raise the funds necessary to cover the expenses.

Some of the Entries.

In the regimental interstate match the entries to date are: First Regiment, D. C. N. G.; 2d Regiment,

D. C. N. G.; 1st Regiment, N. G. N. J.: 2d Regiment, N. G. N. J.; 4th Regiment, N. G. have no time to answer just now. N. J.; 5th Regiment Infantry, M. N. G.; 1st Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.; 2d Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.; 3d, 6th and 13th Regiments, N. G. P.; 1st Regiment, U. S. M. C. two teams; 69th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y .: 12th Regiment N. G. N. Y .; 1st Regiment Heavy Artillery, M. V. M.; 71st Regiment Virginia Volunteers; 23d Regiment, N. G. N. Y. As a rule the entries in a company team

match are not made until the arrival on th grounds, but the following have signified their intentions of entering into the match: Company A, 3d Regiment Infantry, N. G. Pa.; Companies A. B and C. U. S. M. C. Company K. 3d Regiment Infantry, N. G. Company E, 6th Regiment Infantry, N G. Pa.; Company C, 4th Regiment Infantry N. G. N. J.; Company I, 8th Regiment Infantry, M. V. M. This match will have at

In the carbine match there will com U. S. Army team, Squadron A, N. G. N. Y. Pennsylvania Squadron, 1st Troop, P. C. C., N. G. Pa.; 1st Troop, N. G. N. J.; Signal Corps, N. G. N. J.; Troop A, M. N. G. These organizations will also enter teams in the revolver team match, and in addition there will be teams from Light Battery A M. V. M.; 4th Regiment, N. G. N. J.; 1st Regiment, D. C. N. G.

New Matches Attracting Attention. There are several new matches this year which are attracting heavy entry lists. The National Rifle Association has added two contests-the Leach cup and the Interclub. The former is for the cup presented in 1874 to American riflemen by Captain Leach of the Irish international team. The match is for all comers at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, with sporting rifle. This cup has not been competed for since 1882.

The Interclub match is original, from the fact that it will be shot on home range by clubs throughout the United States the same day and hour as the match is shot a Sea Girt, Labor day, at 2 o'clock p.m. Clubs from Maine to California will compete and the targets shot at will be sent to Sea Girt for the judges to decide the winner. The New Jersey State Rifle Association

has added the Spencer match, at 800 and 1,000 yards, with military rifles, and the Reading match, at 500 and 600 yards, for those who have never won a prize at Sea Girt. The new match between cadets from West Point and Annapolis, which was expected to be a specially interesting feature of the shoot, will not take place this year, as the naval cadets are on their cruise, and the West Point cadets busy with their an-nual vacation encampment. It is expected that both academies will arrange in advance next year to send teams to compete for the Academy cup.

Perfecting the National Arm. The most important of the changes gov-

erning this year's shoot is that looking toward the perfection of the national arm. The National and New Jersey associations

assist, if possible, in perfecting our national arm, and in giving an opportunity for a test as to the present rifling of the United States caliber .30 rifle, compared with the best obtainable," service rifles, fitted with barnels by private makers, will be admitted under certain specified conditions, to all the individual matches, except

army weapon as perfect as possible.

Another feature of moment is the securing of special rates on all the railroads to and from the meeting. This rate includes the castern and central states, and extends as far west as Chicago. The final competitions for places on the American team to be sent to Canada to compete for the Palma trophy will be held at Sea Girt September 8. The team leaves for Canada September 10, and the match will be shot

September 13 at Ottawa.

Landsman William C. Pinkard, 21 Division, Naval Battalion, has been discharged in the interest of the service.

On their own applications, First-class Private Charles W. Seltzer, Engineer Corps; Private Joseph Moriarty, Company A, 21 Battalion, and Electrician Adolph Johnson, 1st Division, Naval Battalion, have beeen honorably discharged.

Lieut. Col. Burton R. Ross is away from the city to remain until September 13, Dur-ing his absence Major Luther H. Reichel-derfer, 2d Battalien, will be in command of the let Perice of of the 1st Regiment.

A representation from the Naval Ba+ talion, under command of Lieut. R. B. Brummett, embarked this afternoon on the Fern for a short practice cruise on the Potomac river. The jackies are under orders to return not later than 6 o'clock Monday morning.

PLOWING TO BE A LUXURY. Dr. Gatling's Scheme for Making Easy the Tilling of the Soil.

From the St. Louis Republic. From plowing to automobiling seems a far cry, yet those two extremes are com-

firing gun which bears his name. At the age of seventy Dr. Gatling has conceived the idea of replacing farm horses with gasoline and changing the adornment of farmers' hands from callouses to chauf- A German Draws Professional Morals feurs' gloves.

bined in the latest invention of Dr. R. J.

Gatling, originator of the famous rapid-

In other words, plowing is to be revolutionized, as was modern warfare.

Many years ago the cradle took the place of the sickle, and that was later driven out of the field by the reaper, which, after a built and a new executive building erected, containing offices, gun rooms, magazines, locker rooms and shower baths. There are now 105 targets, from 25 to 1,000 yards, in time, while the methods of harvesting the crops were being so much bettered by increased interest in the competitions is be-ing taken by the military authorities, both the progress has been made toward cheapof the regular establishment and the Na- ening the cost of preparing the land for

a motor plow, driven by a gasoline engine of sufficient power to propel to twelve inches. The truck is built similar ham of the Porto Rico Provisional Regi- to those trucks used with traction engines. except that the steam boller is replaced Columbia National Guard, by a strong platform, on which is placed and Second Lieut, Emery T. Smith. 9th In-the gasoline engine. It is connected with the traction gearing by a series of wheels; to this truck is attached a set of disc With this machine it is estimated that

one man can plow from thirty to thirty-five acres in a day. To plow this number of acres in one day with the ordinary plow would require fifteen men and thirty horses. All that is required to operate the Gatling plow is for the farmer to sit upon th cushioned seat of the truck and work the controller, which is not unlike those attached to automobiles. If he happens to be indisposed, his wife can take his place It is generally estimated that the cost of plowing under ordinary conditions is \$1.50 per acre, and then the further preparation of the ground by harrowing and rolling it process of plowing with the Gatling machine the ground becomes thoroughly pulverized and the rolling is not required. Dr Gatling is having his plow made in St. Louis, and is going to form a St. Louis company to carry on its manufacture and distribution when it is ready for the market. As yet his plans in this latter respect have not assumed definite shape. The sample plow is now nearing completion, and will soon be ready for inspection.

When seen at his residence, 3650 Lindell boulevard, he requested that nothing be published about his invention until after the model had been completed. He declined to talk about the wonderful mechanism of the plow, fearing that the publication of his statements would bring numer-ous inquiries, which, he said, he would

CAIRO STREET CRIES.

Sounds and Voices That Travelers Hear in the Egyptian City. From the London Traveler.

Take a chair outside a busy cafe near the market place and tram center and watch street life. There are no hungry men, no starving, pinched child faces, no fingerworn mothers, for this is a land of plenty and the people's wants are few and simple. Thus sunshine and laughter spray a welcome fragrance over the novelty and romance of the gay city's streets.

Here is a street melodist twanging a monstrous one-stringed "something," and accompanied by a nose-ringed girl who taps deftly on a species of tambourine, while bystanders ejaculate "Allah! Allah!"-the Arabic word for applause. If not quite in accord with your prejudices concerning music, well, maalaish (never mind), it is not nearly so distracting as a street corne at home, and they will go away if you tell them to. The baboon, the donkey and boy are en evidence, with a score of performing tricks that are very original and cer tainly funny, and you console yourself with the hope of a minimum of cruelty in the training.

A fruit seller, basket on head, with lus cious grapes and figs, saunters by singing in a quaint minor: "O grapes, O sweet grapes, that are larger than doves' eggs and sweeter than new cream! O angels food, delicious figs, bursting with honey, restorers of health!"

There is a drink seller, bent under the weight of the odd-shaped jar slung over his shoulder, a lump of ice projecting from its mouth, conjuring custom in a similar strain as he struts up and down, making the air resound with the rhythmical clapclap of two brazen saucers: O refreshment of the weary! O quencher of parched Another street cry, which may be heard in the main street of Abbassich (a suburb),

ment: "Tomorrow, O people, I am going to kill a camel. The doctor says it is young and healthy. Oh, its flesh will be tender as the quall and juicy as lamb. Its price is but 1½ piasters (7 cents) a pound. Do you love the sweet flesh of a camel, then come early and be satisfied. Not the least picturesque figures in the streets are the city police, in their neat white drill and red tarbouches in summer

contains the following enticing announce

and blue serge in winter.

"My husband's health is wretched." "Why don't you try Christian science?" "Christian science?"
"Yes; the kind they teach at a first-class

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OLD PIANOS VALUABLE

Interesting News to Owners of Old Squares and Uprights.

Bradbury Piano Co. Offers Liberal Inducements for Second-Hand Instruments.

Old planes, either of the square or upright models, have an intrinsic value to a piano manufac-turer which some people do not appreciate. Just t present the Bradbury manufacturers are particurly anxious to secure as many old pianos as possible. Their factories are not so busy in summer and have more time to handle the old planes, repair them and put them in good condition for the fall and winter trade.

If you have an old piano-either a square or apright-it will be to your advantage to dispose of it to the Bradbury Co. at once, while they are offering such liberal inducements. They will allow con the full value of your instrument giving you a due bill in exchange, which may be applied as a large eash payment at any time on the purchase of a new upright plane-although if you are ready for the new piano now-of course you will get the benefit of reduced summer prices.

If you wish to dispose of your old plane drop a postal to the Bradbury Warerooms, 1225 Pa. ave., or 'phone 747, and a representative will call and oppraise the value of your instrument. No cash utlay is required on your part-the piano will be

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—It's the busiest August Clearance Sale we ever held. The reason is the prices. For instance just one item—we're selling one of the most popular of our 34-inch D.ess Trunks, that is usually priced at \$18, for \$10

Becker's, 1328 F Street,

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SURGERY IN THE FLELD.

From Transvaal Experiences.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Standard. Dr. Johann Reinecke, who acted as field surgeon to the Boers during the war, has had the degree of doctor of medicine conferred upon him by Berlin University. He chose as the subject for his doctor's dissertation "Some Critical Notes on the Treatment of Sick and Wounded." Dr. Reinecke says that during the war conservative surgery stood the test of prac-

tice better than all cise, and continued: "If I were asked to lay down a guiding rule for young field surgeons operating in a war I should answer, a rational procedure founded on Prof. Bergmann's projectiles are not to be considered as in The surgeon ought, therefore, to suppress his scientific curloslty, and not touch the wound with the probe or with his hands but clean it with soap spirit and apply an asentic bandage. In the case of broken that the respective extremitles are immo-bilized. Care in carrying the patients to the nearest field hospital is also important as well as, if possible, absolute repose for the first four or five days. There will, of course, always be exceptions where circumstances will necessitate an immediate operation, but they are very rare. The medical successes achieved during the war have placed it beyond doubt that the first bandaging is of decisive importance, especially in cases of grave injuries to the

"For this conservative method of surgier material. They bore even serious in-juries with stoical calm. One Johannesburg commander who, in the battle at shot through the left lung above the heart and also through the right upper arm, was taken to a neighboring hospital soon after Boers retired, and next morning an Eng-lish patrol came and its officer took down the names of the wounded Boers to orde their transport to Ladysmith. This, however, was not to the liking of the Johannes-burg commander. He got up at night, in-spanned a wagon with four mules, and placed a young field cornet, who was covered with wounds, on the cart. The com mander had to drive the wagon and to hold the whip himself. After a week's traveling, during which time they were obliged to make a long detour to evade another English patrol, they arrived at Dr. Reinecke's field hospital on Van Reenen's Pass. The strain of the journey had apparently not done them any special harm, as, owing to the excellence of the first bandaging, the process of healing had gone on uninterruptedly."

Dr. Reinecke says that the effect of the lyddite bombs was disappointingly small. Probably the explosive power of lyddite, when used in a high and very dry atmosphere, is much inferior to its effect when used in the damp atmosphere of the seacoast, where the trials were originally made in England. When lyddite did take effect, however, the results were most curious. On January 17, 1900, a foggy day, two Free Staters were killed near the Tugela by the explosion of such a bomb without showing the slightest injury. At other times Boers were thrown down unconscious, remaining for a longer or shorter period in a deathlike condition. They gradually regained consciousness, and were extremely excitable on their recovery, suffering from terrible headache, as well as from pains in the spine and extremities, lacking appetite and sleep, and having a discolored tongue. The ears of the victims are especially liable to be affected.

From the Philadely hia Press. "Hello!" said Ascum to Littleton, whom he meets in the market. "After something

nice?" "Eh?" stammered Littleton, blushing guiltily. "I just saw you looking at those peaches."

"Say, they were peaches, weren't they? Did you notice the one with the big brown

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